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Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:
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Voltage reference generator

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VOLTAGE REFERENCE GENERATOR

The present invention relates to a voltage reference generator.

When designing circuits for generating voltage references using modern high speed processes, it is often the case that the optimal or natural value for the reference voltage (V_{ref}) is lower than the optimal value of the reference voltage in designs using older processes. In particular, the value of the voltage generated in the design of an industry standard 431 type reference generator is based around the base emitter voltage V_{be} of a bipolar transistor. In circuits manufactured using more up to date process technology, this V_{be} is generally lower than older process technology, so that the same circuit design generates a lower reference voltage.

This poses a problem when there is a requirement to produce a reference voltage which is compatible with older designs/products: the new process technology would typically produce a reference voltage that was a little too low for the older design. Similarly, a difficulty arises when an older product needs to be transferred to newer process technology.

The "correction" required is often only in the region of a few tens of mV, but should preferably be near constant with temperature so as not to degrade the performance of the circuit using the reference voltage, or the reference itself as this is ideally constant in temperature.

A known design to produce a variable voltage reference is shown in the circuit of Figure 1. The circuit comprises a bipolar transistor TR1 having its collector connected to a supply voltage rail VDD, its base connected to an input node 4 and its emitter connected via a resistor chain to the lower supply rail GND. The resistor chain comprises three resistors RA, RB and RC. A VPTAT (voltage proportional to absolute temperature) generator 6 is connected to supply a voltage that is proportional to absolute temperature across the middle resistor,

RB. That voltage may typically be 60 mV at room temperature. This voltage sets the current I through the resistive chain RA, RB, RC. The values of the resistors RA, RB and RC are selected so that the total voltage V_{tot} across the resistor chain is roughly equal to the base emitter voltage V_{be} of the transistor 2, that is around 0.62 V. Since the base emitter voltage of the transistor 2 has a negative temperature coefficient and the voltage V_{tot} across the resistive chain has a positive temperature coefficient, the net effect is a reference voltage V_{ref} , taken at the input node 4, which is very stable with temperature.

A circuit of the form illustrated in Figure 1 is used in many products such as an industry standard 431 type voltage reference generator, and has a voltage reference value V_{ref} of 1.24 V. If that circuit were to be produced using modern process technology, the reference voltage could fall to 1.20 V. This is mainly because the base emitter voltage of the NPN transistor TR1 is lower using modern process technology, for example around 0.6 V. Therefore the optimal selection of the resistor values RA, RB, RC to maintain temperature stability of the reference voltage sets V_{tot} at around 0.6 V.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a voltage reference generator circuit for generating a reference voltage of a predetermined value comprising: first circuitry adapted to generate a first voltage which is substantially independent of temperature and related to a component parameter susceptible to variations with process technology; second circuitry adapted to generate an offset voltage of a value such that the sum of the first voltage and the offset voltage is said predetermined value, and wherein the second circuitry comprises components whose parameters are variably selectable without affecting the first voltage.

In the described embodiment, the first circuitry comprises a bipolar transistor, the base emitter voltage of which is susceptible to variations with process technology. Therefore, the first voltage varies with process technology. The offset voltage can

be set to provide the required reference voltage depending on the value of the first voltage according to the process technology with is being used.

Another aspect of the invention provides a voltage reference generator circuit comprising: a first bipolar transistor connected in series with a resistive chain between upper and lower supply rails and having an input node at its base; a current generating circuit connected to supply a current to a node of said resistive chain, said resistive chain including a compensation resistor connected between said node and said lower supply rail; voltage generating means for generating a voltage proportional to absolute temperature across a current setting resistor of said resistive chain; wherein the resistive value of the compensation resistor is selectable independently of the values of other components in the resistive chain, whereby an offset voltage across said compensation resistor is independently settable.

For a better understanding of the present invention and to show how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a known voltage reference generator; and

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of a voltage reference generator in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

In Figure 2, like parts are denoted with like designators as in Figure 1. In particular, the circuit of Figure 2 includes the bipolar transistor TR1 connected to the resistive chain RA, RB, RC. The VPTAT generator circuit 6 is not shown in Figure 2 but exists to generate the voltage proportional to absolute temperature in the same manner as explained with reference to Figure 1.

The resistive chain RA, RB, RC terminates in a node 8 which is connected to the lower supply rail GND via a first compensation resistor Rcomp1. A second

compensation resistor R_{comp2} is connected between the node 8, the base and collector of a second bipolar transistor TR2 and one side of a current source 10. The other side of the current source 10 is connected to the upper supply rail VDD.

The emitter of the second bipolar transistor TR2 is connected to the lower supply rail GND. The reference voltage V_{ref} is taken between the input node 4 and the lower supply rail GND. The idea underlying the circuit of Figure 2 is that the value of the resistors R_A , R_B and R_C are selected so that the voltage across them is roughly equal to the base emitter voltage V_{be} of the transistor TR1. This provides a voltage which is relatively stable with temperature but, it will be recalled, is therefore somewhat set by the base emitter voltage V_{be} of the first transistor TR1. When using modern process technology, this is lower than with older process technologies, and may be of the order of 0.6 V. To take account of this, an offset voltage is generated across the first compensation resistor R_{comp1} . Thus, the reference voltage V_{ref} is given as follows:

$$V_{ref} = V_{be} + V(R_A + R_B + R_C) + V_{offset} \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

The offset voltage V_{offset} is generated as follows. The current source 10 biases the second bipolar transistor TR2. This produces a current through the second compensation resistor R_{comp2} which is proportional to the base emitter voltage V_{be2} of the second bipolar transistor TR2. The current through the first compensation resistor R_{comp1} is the sum of the current through the second compensation resistor R_{comp2} and the current I through the current setting resistor R_B and thus through the resistive chain as a result of the voltage proportional to absolute temperature generated across the resistor R_B . By suitable selection of the values of the compensation resistors R_{comp1} and R_{comp2} , the offset voltage V_{offset} can be set at the absolute value required to correct the overall reference voltage generated by the circuit. In addition, the offset voltage is independent of temperature because the slight decrease with temperature exhibited by the effect of the second transistor TR2 on the current I_2

through R_{comp2} is offset by the increase in I with temperature. Preferably the currents I and I_2 are roughly of the same magnitude.

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CLAIMS:

1. A voltage reference generator circuit for generating a reference voltage of a predetermined value comprising:
first circuitry adapted to generate a first voltage which is substantially independent of temperature and related to a component parameter susceptible to variations with process technology;
second circuitry adapted to generate an offset voltage of a value such that the sum of the first voltage and the offset voltage is said predetermined value, and wherein the second circuitry comprises components whose parameters are variably selectable without affecting the first voltage.
2. A voltage reference generator circuit according to claim 1, wherein the first circuitry comprises a bipolar transistor, the base emitter voltage of which is susceptible to variations with process technology.
3. A voltage reference generator circuit according to claim 2, wherein the bipolar transistor has a collector connected to an upper supply rail, a base connected to an input node and an emitter connected to a resistive chain.
4. A voltage reference generator circuit according to claim 3, wherein the resistive chain comprises a current setting resistor and wherein the first circuitry comprises a voltage generator circuit adapted to generate a voltage which is proportional to absolute temperature across said current setting resistor.
5. A voltage reference generator circuit according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the second circuitry comprises a first compensation resistor connected between the resistive chain and a lower supply rail and having a resistance parameter which is variably selectable without affecting the first voltage, wherein the offset voltage is taken across the first compensation resistor.

6. A voltage reference generator circuit according to any preceding claim, wherein the second circuitry comprises current generating circuitry.
7. A voltage reference generator circuit according to claim 6, wherein the current generating circuitry comprises a current source and a bipolar transistor connected in series between upper and lower supply rails.
8. A voltage reference generator circuit according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the current generated by the current generating circuit is supplied through first and second compensation resistors.
9. A voltage reference generator circuit comprising:
 - a first bipolar transistor connected in series with a resistive chain between upper and lower supply rails and having an input node at its base;
 - a current generating circuit connected to supply a current to a node of said resistive chain, said resistive chain including a compensation resistor connected between said node and said lower supply rail;
 - voltage generating means for generating a voltage proportional to absolute temperature across a current setting resistor of said resistive chain;
 - wherein the resistive value of the compensation resistor is selectable independently of the values of other components in the resistive chain, whereby an offset voltage across said compensation resistor is independently settable.

ABSTRACTVOLTAGE REFERENCE GENERATOR

The invention relates to a voltage reference generator which can be produced using new process technologies and which is still compatible with older designs/products. This is achieved by the introduction of circuitry to generate an offset voltage independently of the main reference voltage generation circuitry.

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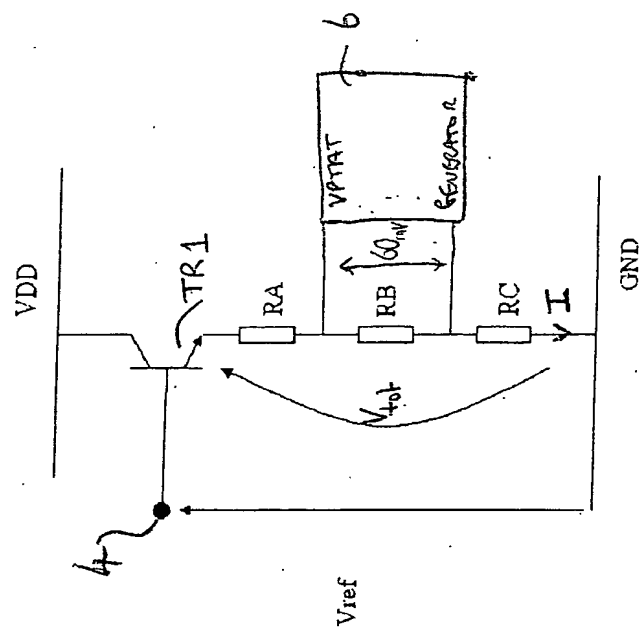


Figure 1

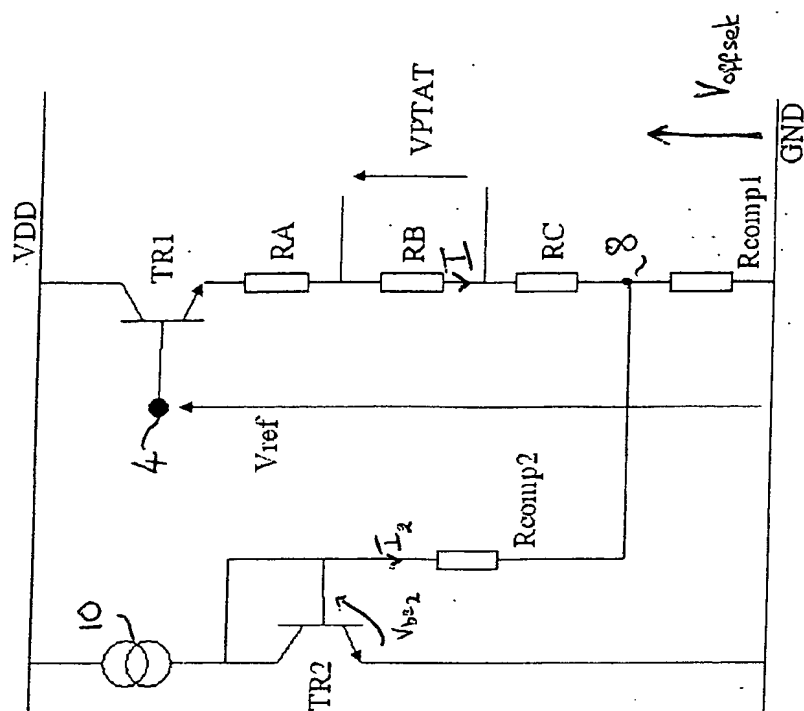


Figure 2

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